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September 1957

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
Agricultural Marketing Service  
Grain Division  
Washington 25, D. C.

PROSECUTIONS AND SEIZURES UNDER THE FEDERAL SEED ACT  
(July 1, 1956, to June 30, 1957) (403-420)

403. False labeling of ryegrass seed and failure to keep a complete record.  
U. S. v. Jenks-White Seed Company, Salem, Oregon. (FS 787)

Jenks-White Seed Company, Salem, Oregon, on November 13, 1954, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Harrisburg, Oregon, to Miami, Florida, 400 bags of ryegrass seed.

Information was filed in the United States District Court for the District of Oregon alleging that Jenks-White Seed Company did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act and failed to keep and make accessible a complete record of the ryegrass seed as required under the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags bore, in part, the statement "No Noxious"; whereas, a sample representing this seed was found to contain sheep sorrel seeds at the rate of 288 per pound. In addition, a complete record of the purity of this lot of seed was not kept for 3 years and on March 26, 1955, was not made accessible by the Jenks-White Seed Company as required in section 202 of the Federal Seed Act and sections 201.4 and 201.7 of the rules and regulations thereunder.

On March 22, 1957, Jenks-White Seed Company, Salem, Oregon, entered a plea of guilty and the court placed the defendant on probation for one day and suspended imposition of the sentence.

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404. False labeling of soybean seed and oat seed and failure to keep a complete record. U. S. v. Robert J. Hayden, President, Imperial Seed Company, Clear Lake, Iowa. (FS 790)

Imperial Seed Company, Clear Lake, Iowa, on February 18 and March 2, 1953, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Clear Lake, Iowa, to Sherburn and Triumph, Minnesota, a total of 21 bags of soybean seed and on April 16, 1954, delivered to Hoffman, Minnesota, six bags of oat seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Iowa alleging that Robert J. Hayden, President, Imperial Seed Company, Clear Lake, Iowa, did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act and failed to keep and make accessible a complete record of the soybean seed as required under the Federal Seed Act.



Labels attached to 16 bags of the soybean seed shipped to Sherburn, Minnesota, represented the seed to have a germination of 95 percent. Ten bags of the seed when tested in March 1953 were found to have a germination of 48 percent. Six bags of the seed when tested in March 1953 were found to have a germination of 40 percent.

Labels attached to five bags of soybean seed shipped to Triumph, Minnesota, represented the seed to have a germination of 90 percent; whereas, the seed when tested in March 1953 was found to have a germination of 65 percent.

The six bags of oat seed shipped to Hoffman, Minnesota, were not completely labeled to show the detailed information as to purity and germination as required in section 201 of the Federal Seed Act.

A complete record of the germination of the soybean seed delivered to Sherburn, Minnesota, was not kept for a period of 3 years, a file sample was not kept for 1 year, and on September 16, 1953, Robert J. Hayden failed to make accessible for inspection said records as required in section 202 of the Federal Seed Act and sections 201.4 and 201.6 of the rules and regulations under the Act.

On June 24, 1957, Robert J. Hayden, President, Imperial Seed Company, Clear Lake, Iowa, entered a plea of guilty to five counts and the court assessed a fine of \$250. Four additional counts involving alleged false labeling as to germination of soybean seed and oat seed, failure to label oat seed to show the presence of noxious-weed seeds, and failure to keep a complete record on a lot of oat seed were dismissed by the court.

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405. False labeling of bahiagrass seed, turnip seed, and oat seed and failure to keep a complete record. U. S. v. Dixie Seed Company, Ochlochnee, Georgia. (FS 792)

Dixie Seed Company, Ochlochnee, Georgia, on June 23, August 2, and August 16, 1954, transported and delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Ochlochnee, Georgia, to Bonifay, DeFuniak Springs, and Cottontale, Florida, 10 bags of bahiagrass seed, 1 bag (10 pounds) of turnip seed, 17 bags of oat seed, and 1 bag (15 pounds) of turnip seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Georgia alleging that the Dixie Seed Company did unlawfully transport and deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed and failed to keep and make accessible a complete record of the cat seed as required under the Federal Seed Act.

The violations were as follows:

1. Labels attached to four bags of bahiagrass seed shipped to Bonifay, Florida, on June 23, 1954, represented the seed to have a germination of 91 percent; whereas, the seed when tested in August 1954 was found to have a germination of 38 percent.



2. Labels attached to one 10-pound bag of turnip seed shipped to DeFuniak Springs, Florida, on August 2, 1954, represented the seed to have a germination of 90 percent; whereas, the seed when tested in September 1954 was found to have a germination of 45 percent.
3. Labels attached to 16 bags of oat seed shipped to Cottondale, Florida, on August 16, 1954, represented the seed to have a germination of 85 percent; whereas, the seed when tested in September 1954 was found to have a germination of 45 percent.
4. Dixie Seed Company failed to keep for a period of 3 years a complete record of the germination of the oat seed; failed to keep for a period of 1 year a file sample of said oat seed; and on November 22, 1954, failed to make accessible for inspection said records and file sample as required in section 202 of the Federal Seed Act and sections 201.4 and 201.6 of the rules and regulations thereunder.
5. Labels attached to one 15-pound bag of turnip seed shipped to DeFuniak Springs, Florida, on August 24, 1954, represented the seed to have a germination of 90 percent; whereas, the seed when tested in September 1954 was found to have a germination of 41 percent.

On November 19, 1956, Dixie Seed Company, Ochlocknee, Georgia, entered a plea of nolo contendere on five counts and the court imposed a fine of \$250. Nine counts involving alleged false labeling of four shipments of crotalaria seed, white clover seed, and oat seed and failure to keep a complete record were dismissed by the court.

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406. False labeling of oat seed and failure to keep a complete record.  
U. S. v. Simkins Seed Company, Inc., Augusta, Georgia. (FS 793)

Simkins Seed Company, Inc., Augusta, Georgia, on October 16 and November 8, 1954, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Augusta, Georgia, to Jacksonville, Florida, a total of 305 bags of oat seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of Georgia, alleging that Simkins Seed Company, Inc. did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

A shipment containing 38 bags of oat seed made to Jacksonville, Florida, on October 16, 1954, was represented to consist, in part, of 99.46 percent Southland



ariety of oat seed and to have a germination of 90 percent; whereas, 28 bags of the seed were found to consist, in part, of 86.07 percent Southland variety of oat seed and when tested in October 1954 was found to have a germination of 59 percent.

A shipment containing 189 bags of oat seed made to Jacksonville, Florida, on October 16, 1954, was represented to have a germination of 90 percent; whereas, when tested in November 1954 the seed was found to have a germination of 25 percent.

A shipment of 78 bags of oat seed made to Jacksonville, Florida, on November 8, 1954, was represented to contain no noxious-weed seeds; whereas, the seed was found to contain the noxious-weed seed, bracted plantain, at the rate of 67 per pound.

Simkins Seed Company, Inc. failed to keep for a period of 3 years a complete record of the purity and germination of two of the lots of oat seed and on March 29, 1955, failed to make accessible for inspection said records as required in section 202 of the Federal Seed Act and sections 201.4, 201.6, and 201.7 of the rules and regulations thereunder.

On April 8, 1957, Simkins Seed Company, Inc., Augusta, Georgia, entered a plea of nolo contendere to four counts and the court assessed a fine of \$100.

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407. False labeling of oat seed. U. S. v. Farmers Seed & Feed Company, Inc., Fitzgerald, Georgia. (FS 794)

Farmers Seed & Feed Company, Inc., Fitzgerald, Georgia, between September 1, 1954, and November 20, 1954, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Fitzgerald, Georgia, to Jasper, Madison, and Ocala, Florida, and to Ashford, Alabama, a total of 449 bags of oat seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Georgia alleging that Farmers Seed & Feed Company, Inc. did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

The violations were as follows:

1. A shipment of 200 bags of oat seed made to Jasper, Florida, on September 1, 1954, was represented to consist of 99 percent Southland variety of oat seed; whereas, 130 bags of the seed were found to consist, in part, of 80 percent Southland variety of oat seed.
2. A shipment of three bags of one lot and six bags each of three additional lots made to Madison, Florida, on September 18,



1954, was represented to consist of 99 percent Southland variety of oat seed with a germination of 90 percent; whereas, the individual lots were found to consist, in part, of 80.59 percent, 85.80 percent, 76.79 percent, and 83.39 percent Southland variety of oat seed. When tested in October 1954 three of the lots were found to have germinations of 74 percent, 36 percent, and 49 percent.

3. A shipment of 123 bags of oat seed in one lot and five bags in another lot made to Ocala, Florida, on September 23, 1954, was represented to consist of 99 percent Southland variety of oat seed with a germination of 90 percent; whereas, the 123-bag lot was found to consist, in part, of 78.19 percent Southland variety of oat seed with a germination of 58 percent in October 1954 and the five-bag lot was found to consist, in part, of 77.34 percent Southland variety of oat seed with a germination of 54 percent in October 1954.
4. A shipment of 100 bags of oat seed made to Ashford, Alabama, on November 20, 1954, was represented to have a germination of 90 percent; whereas, this seed was found to have a germination of 2 percent in December 1954.

On June 11, 1957, Farmers Seed & Feed Company, Inc., Fitzgerald, Georgia, entered a plea of nolo contendere to four counts and the court assessed a fine of \$200.

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408. False labeling of lespedeza seed. U. S. v. Fraziers Seed Company, Inc., Coffeyville, Kansas. (FS 795)

Fraziers Seed Company, Inc., Coffeyville, Kansas, on April 16, 1954, transported in interstate commerce from Coffeyville, Kansas to Alpena, Arkansas, three bags of lespedeza seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Kansas alleging that Fraziers Seed Company, Inc. did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags of lespedeza seed represented the seed to have a germination of 84 percent and 6 percent hard seed or a total germination and hard seed percentage of 90; whereas, two bags of this seed when tested in May 1954 were found to have a germination of 3 percent with 3 percent hard seed remaining or a total germination and hard seed percentage of 6.



On November 13, 1956, Fraziers Seed Company, Inc., Coffeyville, Kansas, entered a plea of guilty to one count and the court assessed a fine of \$25 and costs of \$68.20. Two counts involving the shipment of 57 bags of sorghum seed and a shipment of 18 bags of barley seed alleged to be falsely labeled with respect to the name of the variety and the percentage of germination, respectively, were dismissed by the court.

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409. False labeling of sorghum seed and failure to keep a complete record.  
U. S. v. Goodman Grain & Seed Company, Inc., Akron, Colorado. (FS 796)

Goodman Grain & Seed Company, Inc., Akron, Colorado, on April 17, 1954, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Akron, Colorado, to Kimball, Nebraska, a total of 55 bags of sorghum seed in three separate lots.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Colorado alleging that Goodman Grain & Seed Company, Inc. did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to 20 bags of sorghum seed represented the seed to consist of 98 percent Honey Drip variety of sorghum seed; whereas, the seed was found to be a mixture of varieties of sorghum seed.

Labels attached to 15 bags of sorghum seed represented the seed to consist of 93 percent Leoti variety of sorghum seed; whereas, the seed was found to be a mixture of varieties of sorghum seed, only 10 percent of which was the Leoti variety.

Labels attached to 20 bags of sorghum seed represented the seed to consist of 98.03 percent Fremont variety of sorghum seed; whereas, the seed was found to consist of a mixture of varieties of sorghum seed, none of which was the Fremont variety.

Goodman Grain & Seed Company, Inc., Akron, Colorado, failed to keep for a period of 3 years a complete record of the purity of 20 bags of sorghum seed in one lot and on October 6, 1954, failed to make accessible for inspection said records as required in section 202 of the Federal Seed Act and sections 201.4 and 201.7 of the rules and regulations thereunder.

On April 19, 1957, Goodman Grain & Seed Company, Inc., Akron, Colorado, entered a plea of guilty to two counts and on May 31, 1957, the court assessed a fine of \$300. Four additional counts involving alleged false labeling of sorghum seed as to variety and failure to keep a complete record were dismissed by the court.

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410. False labeling of ryegrass seed, excessive noxious-weed seeds. U. S. v. J. M. & T. O. Gwaltney, Jr., Inc., Norfolk, Virginia. (FS 799)

J. M. & T. O. Gwaltney, Jr., Inc., Norfolk, Virginia, on October 20, 1954, and November 16, 1954, transported in interstate commerce from Norfolk, Virginia, to Benson, Smithfield, and Cofield, North Carolina, a total of 115 bags of rye seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Virginia alleging that J. M. & T. O. Gwaltney, Jr., Inc. did unlawfully transport in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags of rye seed in all three shipments failed to indicate the presence of noxious-weed seeds. Two bags of the seed shipped to Benson, North Carolina, were found to contain the noxious-weed seeds, corncockle, wild onion, and wild mustard, at the rate of 74, 22, and 9 per pound, respectively. Twenty bags of the seed shipped to Smithfield, North Carolina, were found to contain the noxious-weed seeds, wild onion, wild mustard, and corncockle, at the rate of 42, 25, and 14 per pound, respectively. Twenty bags of the seed shipped to Cofield, North Carolina, were found to contain the noxious-weed seeds, wild onion, wild mustard, and corncockle, at the rate of 43, 30, and 19 per pound, respectively. In addition, the seed shipped to Smithfield, North Carolina and to Cofield, North Carolina, was prohibited from sale in the State of North Carolina and therefore was prohibited from shipment into that State under the Federal Seed Act because of the presence of wild onion seeds at a rate in excess of 27 per pound.

On May 8, 1957, J. M. & T. O. Gwaltney, Jr., Inc., Norfolk, Virginia, entered a plea of guilty to five counts and the court assessed a fine of \$150.

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411. False labeling of tall fescue seed. U. S. v. 61 bags of tall fescue seed. (FS 801)

Carl P. Harrison, Cooper, Texas, on September 21, 1956, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Cooper, Texas, to Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, 200 bags of tall fescue seed.

A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Oklahoma requesting seizure of 61 bags, more or less, of this seed and alleging it to be in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags represented the seed to have a germination of 85 percent; whereas, when tested in October 1956 the seed was found to have a germination of three percent. Ninety-nine bags of this seed were seized by the United States marshal.



On December 27, 1956, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered the seed delivered to a Federal institution to be used as mulch.

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412. False labeling of tall fescue seed. U. S. v. 28 bags of tall fescue seed. (FS 802)

Carl P. Harrison, Cooper, Texas, on September 25, 1956, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Cooper, Texas, to Durant, Oklahoma, 60 bags of tall fescue seed.

A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Oklahoma requesting seizure of 28 bags, more or less, of this seed and alleging it to be in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labeling accompanying the shipment represented the seed to have a germination of 88 percent; whereas, when tested in October 1956 the seed was found to have no germination. Twenty-nine bags of the seed were seized by the United States marshal.

On December 27, 1956, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered the seed delivered to a Federal institution to be used as mulch.

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413. Failure to label smooth brome seed. U. S. v. Aller & Pease, Inc., Beatrice, Nebraska. (FS 803)

Aller & Pease, Inc., Beatrice, Nebraska, between July 1 and August 15, 1955, transported in interstate commerce from Beatrice, Nebraska, to Marysville, Kansas, 42,480 pounds of smooth brome seed without labels attached to the bags showing the detailed information required under the Federal Seed Act.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Nebraska alleging that Aller & Pease, Inc. did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-identified shipments of seed without labels attached to the bags in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

This seed when tested in February and March 1956 was found to have a germination of from 0 to 2 percent. The failure to label the seed, therefore, concealed the true quality of the seed.

On January 10, 1957, Aller & Pease, Inc., Beatrice, Nebraska, entered a plea of nolo contendere to six counts and the court imposed a fine of \$150 and costs. Six counts involving six additional shipments totaling 40,260 pounds of the same kind of seed were dismissed by the court.



414. False labeling of tall fescue seed. U. S. v. 15 bags of tall fescue seed. (FS 804)

Hi-Yield Fertilizer Company, Bonham, Texas, on October 16, 1956, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Bonham, Texas, to Idabel, Oklahoma, 30 bags of tall fescue seed.

A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Oklahoma requesting seizure of 15 bags, more or less, of this seed and alleging it to be in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags represented the seed to have a germination of 85 percent; whereas, when tested in November 1956 the seed was found to have a germination of 3 percent. Thirteen bags of the seed were seized by the United States marshal.

On April 5, 1957, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered the seed destroyed.

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415. False labeling of tall fescue seed. U. S. v. 100 bags of tall fescue seed. (FS 806)

J. E. Kelley & Sons Seed Company, Gallatin, Tennessee, on September 14, 1956, transported in interstate commerce from Gallatin, Tennessee, to Cooper, Texas, 500 bags of tall fescue seed.

A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Texas requesting seizure of 100 bags, more or less, of this seed and alleging it to be in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags represented the seed to have a germination of 85 percent; whereas, when tested in December 1956 the seed was found to have a germination of one percent. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On May 13, 1957, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered the seed delivered to a Federal institution to be used for feed or to be destroyed.

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416. False labeling of browntop millet seed and failure to keep a complete record. U. S. v. Adams-Briscoe Seed Company, Inc., Jackson, Georgia. (FS 808)

Adams-Briscoe Seed Company, Inc., Jackson, Georgia, on May 24, 1955, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Jackson, Georgia, to Franklinton, Louisiana, 150 bags of browntop millet seed.



Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Georgia alleging that Adams-Briscoe Seed Company, Inc. did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act and failed to keep and make accessible a complete record as required under the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags represented the seed to have a germination of 84 and 86 percent; whereas, eight bags of the seed when tested in June 1955 were found to have a germination ranging from 0 to 9 percent and one bag had a germination of 67.5 percent.

A complete record of the germination of this lot of seed was not kept for a period of 3 years by the Adams-Briscoe Seed Company, Inc., Jackson, Georgia, and on or about January 20, 1956, was not made accessible for inspection as required in section 202 of the Federal Seed Act and sections 201.4 and 201.6 of the rules and regulations thereunder.

On April 15, 1957, the Adams-Briscoe Seed Company, Inc., Jackson, Georgia, entered a plea of guilty to two counts and the court assessed a fine of \$100.

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417. False labeling of peanut seed. U. S. v. Greenwood Products Company, Graceville, Florida. (FS 810)

Greenwood Products Company, Graceville, Florida, on March 26, April 4, and April 6, 1955, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Graceville, Florida, to Dothan, Ashford, and Pinckard, Alabama, a total of 430 bags of peanut seed in four different lots.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Alabama alleging that Greenwood Products Company did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipments of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to 60 bags of peanut seed in one lot represented the seed to have a germination of 60 percent; whereas, the seed when tested in April 1955 was found to have a germination of 39 percent.

Labels attached to 10 bags of peanut seed represented the seed to have a germination of 70 percent; whereas, the seed when tested in April 1955 was found to have a germination of 54 percent.

Labels attached to 10 bags of peanut seed represented the seed to have a germination of 60 percent; whereas, 10 bags of the seed when tested in April 1955 were found to have a germination of 32 percent and two bags of the seed when tested in May 1955 were found to have a germination of 24 percent.



Labels attached to 71 bags of peanut seed represented the seed to have a germination of 60 percent; whereas, 45 bags of the seed when tested in May 1955 were found to have a germination of 41 percent and 26 bags of the seed when tested in April 1955 were found to have a germination of 43 percent.

On May 29, 1957, Greenwood Products Company, Graceville, Florida, entered a plea of guilty to three counts and the court assessed a fine of \$300. Eighteen additional counts involving alleged violations with respect to germination of peanut seed were dismissed by the court.

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418. False labeling of Korean lespedeza seed. Excessive noxious-weed seeds.  
U. S. v. 20 bags of Korean lespedeza seed. (FS 811)

Hendricks Seed Company, Pisgah, Alabama, on March 16, 1957, transported in interstate commerce from Pisgah, Alabama, to Chatsworth, Georgia, 20 bags of Korean lespedeza seed.

A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia requesting seizure of 20 bags, more or less, of this seed and alleging it to be in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags represented the seed to contain the noxious-weed seed, bracted plantain, at the rate of 198 per pound; whereas, the seed was found to contain bracted plantain seeds at the rate of 576 per pound. Agricultural seed containing in excess of 300 bracted plantain seeds per pound is prohibited from sale in the State of Georgia and therefore is prohibited from shipment into that State under the Federal Seed Act. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On June 11, 1957, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered the seed delivered to a county institution to be used for feed.

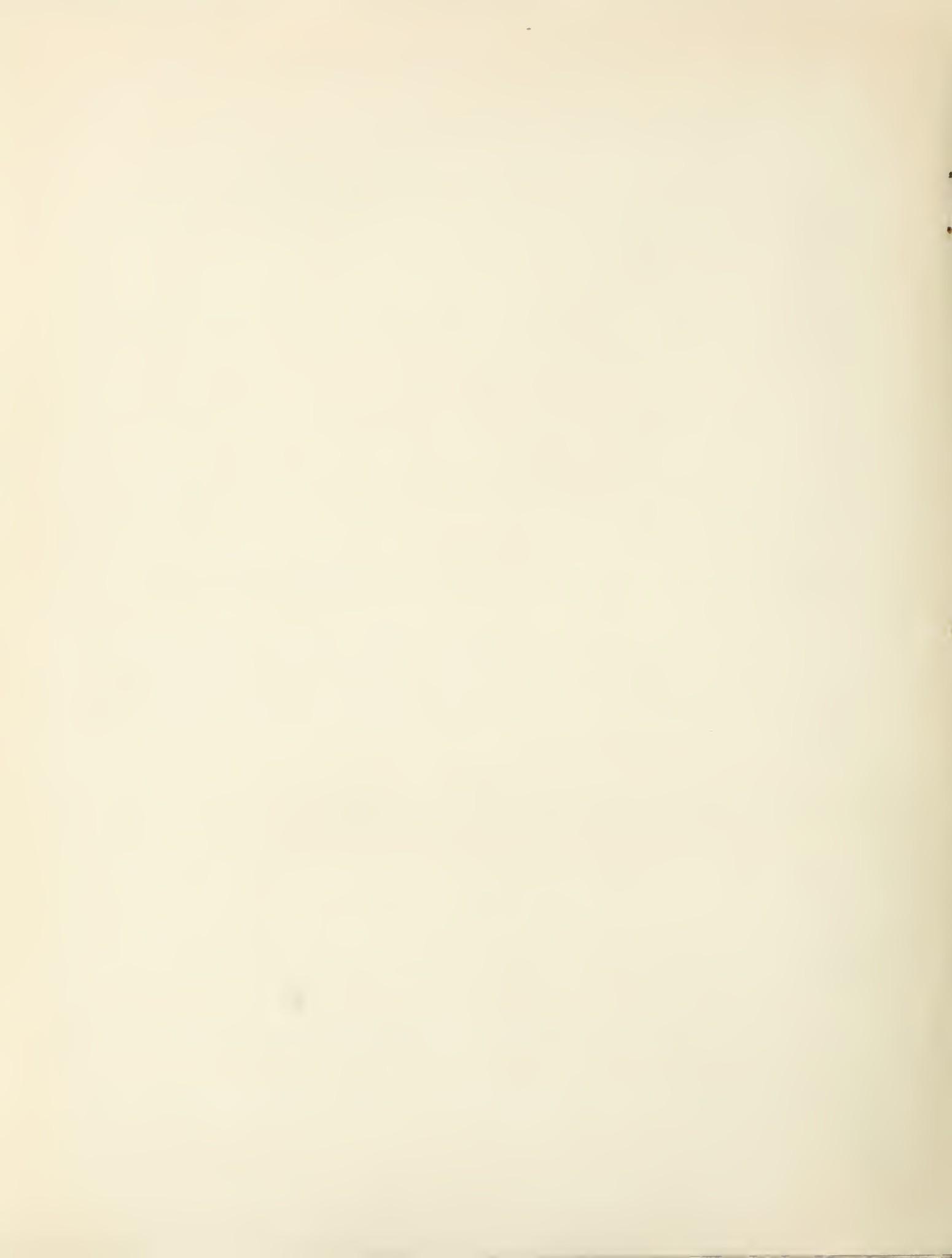
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419. False labeling of Korean lespedeza seed. Excessive noxious-weed seeds.  
U. S. v. 25 bags of Korean lespedeza seed. (FS 812)

Hendricks Seed Company, Pisgah, Alabama, on March 25, 1957, transported in interstate commerce from Pisgah, Alabama, to Calhoun, Georgia, 25 bags of Korean lespedeza seed.

A libel was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Northern District of Georgia requesting seizure of 25 bags, more or less, of this seed and alleging it to be in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags represented the seed to contain the noxious-weed seed, bracted plantain, at the rate of 198 per pound; whereas, the seed was found



to contain bracted plantain seeds at the rate of 369 per pound. Agricultural seed containing in excess of 300 bracted plantain seeds per pound is prohibited from sale in the State of Georgia and therefore is prohibited from shipment into that State under the Federal Seed Act. The seed was seized by the United States marshal.

On June 11, 1957, no claimant having appeared, the court ordered the seed delivered to a county institution to be used for feed.

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420. False labeling of okra seed. U. S. v. W. H. Robinson, Inc., Cairo, Georgia. (FS 816)

W. H. Robinson, Inc., Cairo, Georgia, on January 25, 1954, delivered for transportation in interstate commerce from Cairo, Georgia, to Crystal Springs, Mississippi, 10 bags (1,000 pounds) of okra seed.

Information was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Middle District of Georgia alleging that W. H. Robinson, Inc. did unlawfully deliver for transportation in interstate commerce the above-mentioned shipment of seed in violation of the Federal Seed Act.

Labels attached to the bags represented the seed to be the Louisiana Green Velvet variety of okra; whereas, six bags of the seed were found to be not the Louisiana Green Velvet variety of okra.

On May 22, 1957, W. H. Robinson, Inc., Cairo, Georgia, entered a plea of nolo contendere on one count and the court assessed a fine of \$250.

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\*The listing of names and addresses of shippers of seed seized under section 405 of the Federal Seed Act is considered to be information pertinent to the issuance of the judgment by the court and does not mean that the shipper was found guilty of violating the Federal Seed Act. The action in seizure cases is against the seed.

